DMITROVSKAYA, T.I., dotsent

Session on the problem of infectious hepatitis. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.2:71-75 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

DMITROVSKIY, A., inzh.

6NVD-26 marine engine. Rech. transp. 19 no.10:62-64 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Marine diesel engines)

DMITROVSKIY, A. A. Physician

"Melted Cheeses and Their Hygienic Evaluation." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 20 Nov 50, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

[redacted] Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

DMITROVSKIY, A. A.

Chemistry of processed cheese. Uch. zap. Vt. mosk. med inst., 1, 1951.

DMITROVSKIY,A.A.

Role of some enzymes of fish in the production of vitamin A. Vit.res. i ikh isp. no.1:266-277 '51. (MLRA8:12)
(VITAMINS--A) (FISHERY PRODUCTS) (ENZYMES)

Inst Biochem. im. Bakh, AS USSR

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.

Utilization of cationite SDV-3 in the fluorometric method for the determination of vitamin B_1 . Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.3:100-107 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(BASE-EXCHANGING COMPOUNDS) (FLUORIMETRY) (THIAMINE)

BUKIN, V.N., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; DMITROVSKIY, A.A

Biochemical research in Japan. Vest.AN SSSR 30 no.9:78-82 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Japan--Biochemistry)

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.

Chemical synthesis and agriculture. Priroda 49 no. 12:122 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.
(Synthetic products)

DMITROVSKY A.A. (USSR)

"Irreversible Oxidation of Vitamin A in the Tissues and Bodies of Animals"

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.

Oxidation of vitamin A aldehyde into vitamin A acid in the presence of aldehyde oxidase. Biokhimiia 26 no. 1:126-131 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(VITAMINS—A) (ALDEHYDE OXIDASE)

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.

Hematin catalysis of vitamin A and fat oxidation. Biokhimiia 26 no.2:225-233 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Instituta of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(VITAMINS--A) (HEMATINS) (FATTY ACID METABOLISM) (OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.

Testing the vitamin A and D emulsified preparations in animal husbandry. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.6:160-168 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.; ZAYTSEVA, N.I.; BALAKAYEV, B.B.; YEROFEYEVA, N.N.; NEVZGODINA, M.V.; BURLAKOV, A.F.

Stimulating effect of vitamin A on the function of the sexual glands in Karakul herd rams. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.6:178-184 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Turkmenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.; STARIKOVA, N.A.

Transformation of -carotene into vitamin A by the Pseudomonas aeruginosa culture. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:495-496 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted April 26, 1965.

RUKAVISHNIKOV, N.F., inzh.; DMITROVSKIY, A.N., inzh.

Results of a conference on ship repair technology. Rech. transp. 17 no.8:22-23 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

FURCHIKOV, Nikolay Yevgrafovich; ZAGREBIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; DMITROVSKIY, A.N., red.; KAN, P.M., red.izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Industrial section on the introduction of new techniques in ship repair plants] Proizvodstvennyi uchastok po vnedreniiu novoi tekhniki na sudoremontnom zavode. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 18 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

DMITROVSKIY, Arkadiy Nikolayevich; CHERNOV, M.I., retsenzent; CHERTKOV, Kh.A., red.; KAN, P.M., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Work organization at the repair and operation bases of the fleet] Organizatsiia raboty remontno-ekspluatatsionnykh baz flota. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 100 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

VORONIN, M.A.; DMITROVSKIY, A.N.; KLYUSHENKOV, I.S.; KOMOGORTSEV, P.Ye.; MAYKOV, N.K.; OSIPOV, L.L.; PENKIN, I.S.; SHKURATOV, I.G.; FEDOROV, V.F.; CHERTKOV, Kh.A., red.; EBERLIN, K.Z., red.izd-va; BOBROVA, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook on materials and equipment] Spravochnik po materialam i oborudovaniiu. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport." Vol.2.[Equipment] Oborudovanie. 1959. 607 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Ships--Equipment and supplies)
(Harbors--Equipment and supplies)

DMITROVSKIY, B.B.

S/180/60/000/02/028/028
E071/E135

AUTHOR: Ogurtsov, S.V.

TITLE: Scientific Conference on the Metallurgy, Chemistry and Electrochemistry of Titanium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 2, pp 167-168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place on January 14-20 1960 in Moscow in the Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences, USSR. It was organised by the Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research on Titanium. About 400 representatives of academic and research institutions and works participated in the conference. The conference was divided into four sections: 1) raw materials and smelting of ores; 2) chemical technology and chlorination; 3) metallothermic methods of smelting titanium; and 4) electrolysis. The following papers were read:

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Metallurgical evaluation of some new deposits (B.B. Dmitrovskiy); State and prospects of improving the technology of smelting of ilminite concentrates (V.A. Rezhnichenko and V.I. Solov'yev);

DMITROVSKIY, P.A.

21 (0), 24 (0)

AUTHOR: Tyagunov, G. A.

SOV/89-7-2-16/24

TITLE: Scientific Conference of the MIFI (Nauchnaya konferentsiya MIFI)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 176-177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yearly scientific meeting was held from 17 April to 15 May 1959 in the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physical Engineering Institute). More than 600 participants from 100 different institutes attended the 2 plenary and 18 sectional conferences. A total of 148 lectures were held. The following lectures are specially mentioned: M. K. Romanovskiy on the thermo-nuclear examinations, N. G. Basov on the physical foundations of molecular generators and amplifiers, A. I. Leypunskiy on the construction of a fast reactor, I. Ya. Pomeranchuk on the theory of the peripheral collision of mesons and nucleons, A. B. Migdal on superfluidity and momentum of inertia of the nuclei, A. S. Kompaneyets on the strong electromagnetic gravity wave, V. I. Gol'danskiy on levels which are excited within the nucleus shell and methods of comprehending them, I. I. Rozental' and L. A. Prokhorova on the analysis of the possible experiments for the determination of the measurements of the μ-mesons, V. I. Dianov-Klokov on the spectrum of liquid and crystalline hydrogen under pressure (8000-10000 atm) and an instrument for measuring the absorption curves, V. [illegible] Lyapidevskiy and O. V. Glazardina on new application possibilities of the diffusion chamber, A. V. [illegible]'nov on calculation methods for linear electron accelerators with migratory waves, P. A. Ryazin, A. E. Minervin and A. I. Zabeyev on new theories of the electron capture under betatron conditions of the acceleration, Ya. G. Pratnov on optimum wave length for a generator, S. P. Lomnev and G. A. Tyagunov on magnetic focusing in a linear electron accelerator, O. A. Val'dner, P. A. Dmitrovskiy, [illegible] Zorin, Yu. V. Klzin on the 3 new linear accelerators of the MIFI, and V. V. Kuznetskiy, O. A. Val'dner, V. V. Kotov and V. N. Chesnokov on examination of the electron movement in the system of the elutron with consideration of the scattering fields, O. A. Krayev on impulse method for measuring the heat conduction capacity of liquids and the theory of this method, Ya. [illegible] Khabakhpashev, Yu. [illegible] Il'in and [illegible] on heat transmission to the [illegible] which flows in a circular space, V. I. Petrovichev on heat transmission to circulating mercury, [illegible] Royzin on special conditions when working with a flat triode in the impulse technique, O. S. Pofurayev on calculation methods and construction of an impulse transformer for instruments with semi-conductor elements, Ya. A. [illegible] on a possibility to judge the characteristics of magnetic recording of impulses, B. I. Kal'nin on the element system for a universal digital computer, [illegible] S. Malov on multiple control of the parameters of technologic processes, P. I. Popov on analysis of several systems with which physical energy apparatus can be automatically started, Yu. I. Topchayev on a method to examine the quality of a reactor control when the reactivity changes stepwise or linearily, G. A. Leont'yev and A. I. Yevstyukhin on examination of the iodine method of refining niobium and characteristics of the metal obtained, P. L. Gruzin and G. G. Rynbova on examination of the micro-distribution of carbon, tungsten, iron and other elements in zirconium and its alloys by use of autoradiography, G. B. Fedorov on determination of the sublimation heat of zirconium and nickel by using radioactive indicators and G. B. Fedorov and A. [illegible] Smanikhin on determination of the diffusion coefficients of chromium, nickel, iron and chromium nickel steels. The literature for all these lectures will be published by the MIFI in a symposium.

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Card 3/3

Dmitrovskiy, S.A.

ANDRIYEVSKIY, Aleksandr Illarionovich; DMITROVSKIY, S.A., red.; POLTEVA, B.Kh., red.izdatel'stva; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Operation of saws in lumbering] Pilopravnoe delo na lesozagotovkakh. Izd.2-oe, ispr.i dop. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 165 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Saws)

DMITROVSKIY, V.

Possible sources of water supply in the Bet-Pak-Dala.
Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.5:40-43 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kazakhskiy gidrogeologicheskiy trest.
(Bet-Pak-Dala—Water, Underground)

DMITROVSKIY, V. A.

"Investigation of a Piston Compressor With a Swash Plate Mechanism." Sub 12 May 47, Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman

Cand. Technical Sci.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

DMITROVSKIY, V.I.

Water supply in the northern Kyzyl Kum. Razved.i okh.nedr 28 no.4:40-42 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kazakhskiy gidrogeologicheskiy trest.
(Kyzyl Kum--Water supply)

DMITROVSKIY, V.I.

Mineral water resources of Alma-Ata Province. Trudy Inst.kraev. pat.AN Kazakh. S.S.R. 11:33-48 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(ALMA-ATA PROVINCE--MINERAL WATERS)

KALMYKOV, A.F.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I.

Possibility for using underground waters to irrigate land in Kazakhstan. Razved. i okh. nedr. 30 no.5:43-45 My '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr Kazakhskoy SSR (for Kalmykov). 2. Kazakhskiy gidrogeologicheskiy trest (for Dmitrovskiy).

BOCHKAREV, V.P., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; NIKITINA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHAPIRO, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; EYDINOVA, N.M., st. inzh.; GOLOBORODʹKO, G.L., inzh.; PERLIK, G.P., inzh.; BANDALETOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; VLADIMIROV, N.M., kand. geol-miner. nauk; SADYKOV, A.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., ml. nauchn. sotr.; BERKALIYEV, N.A., st. inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.I., st. inzh.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, S.M., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; ISABAYEV, T.T., st. inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KOLOTILIN, N.F., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; LAPIDUS, Zh.D., inzh.; SHOYMANOVA, M.M., inzh.; YAREMCHUK, G.S., inzh.; BARBOT-de-MARNI A.V., kand. miner. nauk [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, B.P., st. inzh.; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik, glav. red.[deceased]; MEDOYEV, G.TS., otv. red.; DMITROVSKIY, V.I., red.; SEMENOV, I.S., red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; KOROLEVA, N.N., red.

[Irtysh-Karaganda Canal; engineering geological conditions] Kanal Irtysh - Karaganda; inzhenerno-geologicheskie usloviia. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 169 p. (MIRA 18:5)

(Continued on next card)

Dmitrovskiy Ye. B.

DMITROVSKIY, Ye.B.; TAGIROV, K.Kh. [deceased]

Investigation of the fusibility and viscosity of slags in the system SiO_2-TiO_2-Al_2O_3-CaO under reducing conditions. Trudy Inst. met. AN SSSR no.1:8-20 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Slag) (Titanium)

DMITROVSKIY, YE. B.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals. B-5

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3630.

Author : K. Kh. Tagirov, A.V. Rudneva, M.S. Model', Ye. B. Dmitrovskiy.
Inst : Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences of USSR.
Title : Minerals of Anosovite Group.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta metallurgii. AN SSSR, 1957, vyp. 1, 21-32.

Abstract: A series of highly titanic slags, products of reduction smelting, was studied. 5 mineral varieties of the anosovite group were found in these slags: Ti^{3+}-anosovite, Ti^{4+}-anosovite, Mg-anosovite, Al-anosovite and Fe-anosovite. A study of the eutectic range of the system CaO - MgO - TiO_2 showed the presence of the Mg ortotitanate (melting point 1830°) together with perovskite and Mg-anosovite in slags. The accuracy of the conception that the anosovite mineral group is a continuous series of solid solutions in Ti_3O_5 was confirmed. A roentgenographic identification of obtained phases was carried out.

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S/509/60/000/004/002/024
E111/E152

AUTHORS: Dmitrovskiy, Ye.B., Rudneva, A.V., and Karyazin, I.A.

TITLE: Study of the Systems TiO_2—SiO_2—FeO and TiO_2—CaO—FeO—Al_2O_3—SiO_2—MgO

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, No.4, 1960. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya, pp. 35-45

TEXT: To obtain ternary fusion diagrams of titanium slags, viscosity vs. temperature curves were obtained in a viscometer in which the increase in current in a d.c. motor on inserting its shaft into the slag was measured. The slag was contained in graphite or pure-molybdenum crucibles; molybdenum vessels were inserted in the graphite to prevent its contact with ferruginous slag. For experiments on the six-component system under reducing conditions a Kryptol furnace was used, and a Tamman furnace with a pure-nitrogen atmosphere for both systems and to study the influence of lower titanium oxides on fusion. Temperatures up to 2060 °C were obtained, but were below 1700 °C in most experiments. In the ternary system the slags studied covered the range

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70-95% TiO_2, 1-15% SiO_2, 1-20% FeO. At 1500 °C most were solid; at 1600 °C and 1650 °C the viscosity of most was in the 2.5-3 poise range. The viscosity behaviour of these slags and particularly the high viscosity of titanium-rich slags is explicable in terms of components found by petrographic analysis. To study the influence of Ti_2O_3 on the fusion of the ternary system, 30-100% of TiO_2 was replaced by that oxide: the fusion temperature correspondingly rose from 1560 °C for the slag without Ti_2O_3 to 1690 °C for the highest Ti_2O_3 content. The six-component slag contained 70-83% TiO_2, 1-16% CaO, 1-12% FeO, 5% Al_2O_3, 4% SiO_2, 4% MgO. Under reducing conditions the upper limit of titanium-oxide content is limited to 80-82% and the fusion temperature is 1400-1650 °C. Under less reducing conditions the figures become 85-86% and 1350-1500 °C, respectively. In the ternary system an increase in SiO_2 above 10% leads to some increase in both fusion temperature and viscosity; an increase in FeO has the opposite effect.
There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

S/137/62/000/006/026/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Dmitrovskiy, Ye. B., Reznichenko, V.A.

TITLE: Metallurgical evaluation of ilmenite-titanium-magnetite ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 13, abstract 6G92 (In collection: "Titan i yego splavy", no. 5, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 28 - 33)

TEXT: The basic ore minerals of the deposit investigated are titanium magnetite and ilmenite; they are sufficiently isolated which is a favorable circumstance for ore concentration by the following scheme: a) electromagnetic separation on a wet-drum separator with subsequent refining of the magnetic and non-magnetic fractions obtained; b) concentration on a table of the non-magnetic portion and separation of the ilmenite concentrate; c) refining of the ilmenite concentrate on a dry electromagnetic separator. The yield of the titanium-magnetic concentrate is 79.8% and that of ilmenite concentrate is 4.6%. TiO_2 and total Fe content in the titanium magnetite concentrate are 13.05 and 50.67% respectively; and 38.95 and 34.7% in the ilmenite concentrate. The slags ob-

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Metallurgical evaluation of...

tained as a result of concentrate melting, contain 44.5% TiO_2, (titanium-magnetite slag) and 70% TiO_2 (ilmenite slag). The TiO_2 content in the titanium-magnetite slag can be raised to 76 - 78% by processing with HCl.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/62/000/006/045/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Dmitrovskiy, Ye. B., Reznichenko, V. A., Solomakha, V. P.

TITLE: Developing a system of using leucoxene-containing ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 15, abstract 6G112 (In collection: "Titan i yego splavy", no. 5, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 13-16)

TEXT: An electromagnetic concentration scheme with preliminary reduction-roasting of ore was selected for the concentration of Ti-ore, represented by leucoxene-enriched sandstone. Prior to roasting the ore is mixed with petroleum coke, the roasting temperature is 1,150°C and duration 1.5 hours. Electromagnetic separation is conducted in a field of about 2,000 oersted strength. The concentrate obtained contains 42 - 43% TiO_2, 14.4% Fe_2O_3 and is chlorinated at 800°C. The percentage of chlorination is 98.9 for Ti, 8.3 for Si, 94.5 for Al, 98 for Fe. Cl consumption per 1 ton of concentrate is 1.23 tons.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] L. Vorob'yeva

Card 1/1

DMITROVSKIY, Ye.B.; REZNICHENKO, V.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: RUDNEVA, A.V.; MALYSHEVA, T.Ya.

Metallurgical estimate of macrocrystalline titanium-magnetite ores. Titan i ego splavy no.5:20-27 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Titanium--Metallurgy)
(Magnetite--Metallurgy)

DMITROVSKIY, Ye.B.; REZNICHENKO, V.A.

Metallurgical estimate of ilmenite and titanium-magnetite ores.
Titan i ego splavy no.5:28-33 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Titanium--Metallurgy)
(Magnetite--Metallurgy)

S/137/62/000/006/028/163
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Reznichenko, V. A., Sidorenko, G. D., Solov'yev, V. I., Karyazin, I. A., Dmitrovskiy, Ye. B., Afanas'yev, T. V.

TITLE: Developing electric melting techniques for perovskite-titanium-magnetite sinter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 13, abstract 6G94 (In collection: "Titan i yego splavy", no. 5, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 54 - 59)

TEXT: As a result of experimental industrial investigations on the electric melting of perovskite titanium-magnetite sinter, the possibility was proved of extracting Nb into cast-iron and of obtaining titanous slag. Nb cast-iron can be used as an initial product to obtain Nb slag which is a raw material for producing Nb metal. Titanous slag can be employed for TiO_2 production. For melting, sinter was used containing 25% perovskite and 75% titanium-magnetite concentrates. The Fe content in the sinter was 39 - 45%, TiO_2 content was 12 - 15%. Melting was conducted in an ore-heating furnace with a cupola. Its capacity is

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Developing electric melting...

4,500 kvamp; the electrodes are arranged in a triangle, the diameter of the electrode configuration is 1,500 mm. The heats yielded Nb-cast iron and titanous slag. The medium TiO_2 content of the total slag amount was 34% at 1.0% FeO content. The cast-iron obtained contained up to 0.1; 0.2 and 0.3% Nb. The degree of Nb extraction into the cast iron was then 31.5, 63.0 and 94.5%. The average electric power consumption per heat was 2,880 kw-h/ton. The operational voltage during the melting process was 100 - 150 v. Prior to teeming the slag the furnace was switched-off. The temperature at which the slag was removed from the furnace was 1,450 - 1,500°C.

G. Svoitseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DMITROVSKIY, Ye.B.; BURMISTROVA, T.M.; REZNICHENKO, V.A.

Improved method of utilizing leucoxene-bearing titanium ores.
Titan i ego splavy no.8:14-21 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium ores) (Leucoxene) (Ore dressing)

REZNICHENKO, Vladlen Alekseyevich; ROPOPORT, Mikhail Borisovich; TKACHENKO, Vasiliy Andreyevich;DMITROVSKIY,Ye.B.,kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; MAKOVSKIY,G.M.,red.izd-va; [redacted],tekhn.red.; LAUT, tekhn.red.

[Titanium metallurgy; investigating the electric melting of titanium slags] Metallurgiia titana; issledovanie elektroplavki titanovykh shlakov. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 198 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Titanium--Electrometallurgy)

MODEL', M.S.; RUDNEVA, A.V.; DMITROVSKIY, Ye.B.

About the system $CaO{\cdot}TiO_2$ - TiO - TiO_2 . Titan i ego splavy no.9: 278-279 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Systems (Chemistry))
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

L 3170-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964 UR/3154/65/000/002/0047/0070 34 12 B+1

AUTHOR: Dmitruk, M. I.; Malov, A. F.; Panin, B. V.; Runov, A. D.; Soldatov, A. F.; Shchepkin, G. Ya.

TITLE: Mass-separation device with magnetic and electric cross-fields intended for the production of pure (C > 99%) rare isotopes of heavy elements 19

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya elektronika, no.2, 1965, 47-70

TOPIC TAGS: mass separation, lead isotope, cadmium isotope, rare isotope

ABSTRACT: A two-stage mass separator is described, and the results of separation of lead and cadmium isotopes are reported. An electro-magnetic mass separator described by L. A. Artsimovich, et. al. (Atomnaya energiya, 3, 483, 1957) was used as the first stage; its focusing angle 1.25π was changed to $\pi\sqrt{2}$. The second stage, developed after D. Z. Fischer's device (Phys., 133, 471, 1952), has electric and magnetic fields of special configurations in the same space; this arrangement permits the focusing of ions separated according to their masses and energies simultaneously with the vertical and horizontal focusing of particles. The design of the second stage, performed on the basis of the general theory of axisymmetrical

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ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

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electric and magnetic cross fields, is reported in detail. From estimates of geometrical characteristics, the dispersion of the mass separator for Pb^{208} - Pb^{207} isotopes was found to be 12.24 mm. A theoretical maximum resolution is 250,000; in practice, however, the resolution was under 1000 for Pb^{204} isotope separation. A Pb^{204} sample isolated by the above mass separator had these concentrations: $C_{Pb^{204}}$ = 99.6%; $C_{Pb^{206}}$ = 0.6%; $C_{Pb^{207}}$ = 0.08%; $C_{Pb^{208}}$ = 0.18%. Allowing for the contamination of the sample by the natural mixture of Pb isotopes at the separator emitter, the sample must have contained 99.99% Pb^{204}, which corresponds to an enrichment ratio of 700,000. A sample of cadmium enriched in the mass separator contained 99.9% Cd^{114}. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank L. A. Artsimovich for his constant attention and help and also the workers of the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurchatov and other organizations who took part in development, building of units, and in assembling and alignment of the outfit: V. Z. Bychkov, D. V. Pavlov, A. A. Nikulichev, N. N. Golubeva, V. F. Gavrilov, P. I. Zdobnikov, Yu. I. Kostyutkin, I. Ya. Leskov, I. G. Trifonov, Yu. Ye. Pavlov, I. M. Averin-Lavrov, S. M. Naftulin, V. I. Voloznev, S. I. Zykov, N. M. Bakanova, N. D. Ivanova, G. N. Eyza; and also the group of workers directed by A. A. Dolgiy, V. F. Karpov, and G. A. Khomyachkov." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 40 formulas.

[03]

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/3

L 3170-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5016964

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4035

Card 3/3

L 62675-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5018636 UR/0185/65/010/007/0753/0762

AUTHOR: Dmytruk, M. L. (Dmitruk, N. L.); Lyashenko, V. I.; Sytenko, T. M. (Sytenko, T. N.)

TITLE: Effect of external electric field on the conductivity of gallium arsenide

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 753-762

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, conductivity, field effect, Hall constant, carrier density, carrier mobility, surface state

ABSTRACT: The article describes briefly the status of research on the electric properties of GaAs surfaces and the results of measurements made by the field-effect method in a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm Hg at room temperature. Tests were made on high-resistance p-type GaAs, with resistivity 121 and 78,000 ohm-cm (2 samples) and low-resistance n-type with resistivity 3.3×10^{-2}—2×10^{-3} ohm-cm (6 samples). The amplitude characteristics of the field effect of the p-type GaAs exhibited the usual behavior, with a weakly pronounced minimum. The n-type samples disclosed larger variations of the conductivity induced by the external field, the magnitude of the effect being dependent on the type of surface finish (mechanical finish decreased the effect, etching in alkali left it unchanged). The nature of these changes is unclear. The slow relaxation of the field effect had a nonexponential

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018636

character with a time constant on the order of several minutes. This made it possible to estimate the lower limit of the concentration of the slow electron states (10^{10}—10^{11} cm^{-2}). The dependence of the Hall constant is connected essentially with the change in the carrier density in the surface layer. It is concluded that the p-type GaAs has a depletion layer on its surface. "The authors thank M. A. Gudymenko (Gudimenko) for participating in the measurements and S. I. Kyrylova (Kirilova) for preparing the samples, and also Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences O. V. Snitko for participating in a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Instytut napivprovidnykiv AN URSR (Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 020 ATD PRESS: 4057

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7005204 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/011/1176/1183

AUTHOR: Dmytruk, M. L.--Dmitruk, N. L.; Zuyev, V. O.--Zuyev, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Instytut napivprovidnykiv AN URSR)

TITLE: Surface photo-emf in semiconductors with short minority carrier lifetimes

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 1176-1183

TOPIC TAGS: photo emf, semiconductor carrier, minority carrier, carrier lifetime, surface property

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Ukr. fizychn. zh. v. 11, no. 2, 1966) dealing with capacitive photo-emf in GaAs. In the present paper the authors consider theoretically the equivalence of surface photo-emf in semiconductors of this type, which have short minority-carrier lifetimes, and in which the carriers are subject to adhesion and the diffusion length is commensurate with the size of the space-charge region next to the surface. The problem is solved in the linear approximation, with the potential approximated by a linear function of the coordinates. The distribution of the optically-induced addition to the carrier density, calculated for the typical case of GaAs, turns out to be nonmonotonic, with the majority carries having a Boltzmann distribution near the surface, but the minority carriers having a much more complicated distribution. The calculated value of the photo emf of the depletion layer turns out to depend less on the potential than in the case of Ge or

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ACC NR: AP7005204

Si. The authors thank Professor K. B. Tolpygo for interest in the work and for useful advice. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 23 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Feb66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

(A) L 1336-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023759

UR/0334/65/000/008/0017/0020
664.7.05:621.547

AUTHOR: Pal'tsev, V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Dmitruk, Ye. (Engineer)

TITLE: Minimum permissible air velocity for vertical pneumatic conveyance of grain products

SOURCE: Mukomol'no-elevatornaya promyshlennost', no. 8, 1965, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: agricultural machinery, pneumatic device, air flow

ABSTRACT: The article is a report on experimental work done in 1964 at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain and Grain Products on conditions of obstruction and minimum permissible air velocity in the vertical tubes of pneumatic grain conveyer equipment. The experimental equipment is briefly described. Load densities from 13 to 260 kg/m^2·sec were studied. The experiments were repeated 10-30 times for each load, with a total of 237 experiments. These experiments showed that obstruction takes place in the lower section of a vertical pneumatic grain conveyer tube in the area of minimum grain velocities. Experiments with various tube diameters showed that the minimum permissible air velocity is a function of the rate of twisting. A table is given for minimum permissible air velocity as a function of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5023759

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receiver type, moisture content and air source. These data indicate that the type of receiver and moisture content have little effect on the minimum permissible air velocity. The minimum permissible air velocity is independent of the reserve pressure of the air source (up to 3000 kg/m^2 for a compressor and up to 700 kg/m^2 for a fan), but if the air velocity is reduced below the minimum permissible value, the tube is much more quickly blocked with a fan-type source, i.e. a compressor source does not require high speed automatic regulation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego pererabotki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Grain and Grain Products)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

KC

Card 2/2

DMITRUK, Ye.F., inzh.; FONKIN, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanized equipment for a single-stage log frame. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.12:29-30 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

a L 10271-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m) WW/DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP5028365 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/65/001/005/0516/0521

AUTHOR: Dmitryuk, G.N.; Gorokhovskiy, G.A.; But, G.P.

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers (Kiyevskiy institut inzhenerov grazhdanskoy aviatsii)

TITLE: Quantitative evaluation of the durability of a metal to metal-polymer composition friction couple

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 516-521

TOPIC TAGS: friction, wear material, wear resistance, metal property, polymer

ABSTRACT: The authors present several formulas for the quantitative evaluation of the durability of a friction couple made of a metal and a metal-polymer composition (polytetrafluorethylene). It is noted that the following procedures should be performed in order to employ the formulas obtained: 1) evaluation of the effect of the metal base, the chemical composition, and the relative content of the polymer on the wearability of the metal-polymer composition; 2) investigation of the effect of the force on the wearability of the metal-polymer composition and the metal roller in contact with it, taking the time factor into consideration; and 3) mathematical processing of the data obtained for the determination of the coefficients in one of the formulas, and evaluation of the dispersion of the test results by methods of probability theory and mathematical statistics. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the wear intensity of a metal-polymer composition with an optimal content of

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L 10271-66

ACC NR: AP5028365

the polymer and a metal roller in contact with it at the initial period of operation, as well as in a period of stabilized wear as a function of the time and the coupling mode, taking into account the quantitative and the qualitative mechanisms on the boundary of the friction couple. On the basis of principles of the wear process of the metal to metal-polymer composition friction couple, a method is developed for calculating the durability of metal-polymer couplings. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 04Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006

OC

Card 2/2

L 40251-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/WB/DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6019847 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0418/66/000/001/0023/0025

AUTHOR: Kravchenko, V. G. (Engineer); Gorokhovskiy, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Dmitryuk, G. N. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Wear of metal-polymer friction pairs

SOURCE: Tekhnologiya i organizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 1, 1966, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: bearing material, corrosion, ~~polymer~~, bushing, heat conductivity, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: The authors study the wear of metal-polymer friction pairs. The shank of a blade working in a variable-pitch propeller encasement was studied as a friction pair. A textolite bushing was used as one member of the pair and the propeller shaft, made of 40KhNMA steel, was used as the other. The shank undergoes periodic reciprocating rotary motion of several centimeters per second. The friction pair is loaded by the aerodynamic forces acting on the propeller. The entire friction unit is lubricated with MS-20 oil. Corrosion pitting was observed on the working surfaces. This type of wear of the metallic surface is extremely dangerous under variable loads. The experimental results indicate that corrosion fatigue of the metal in metal-polymer couplings occurs as a result of condensed humidity in the lubricant. When a polymer

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UDC: 620.178.162

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slides against metal, the surface layer is deformed and mechanical failure of certain molecular chains takes place. These conditions produce free valence radicals and macroradicals. This makes it possible for the surface layers of the polymer to enter into a chemical reaction with the metal. Thus the free radicals stick to the metal surfaces of the shaft. This sets up an electrochemical process which causes increased wear of the metal surfaces. This phenomenon was verified by subsequent experiments. The wear of thrust bearings made of Armco iron was studied. These thrust bearings rubbed against circular specimens made of Armco iron and bronze. In one case the working surface of the circular specimens had a system of rectangular radially milled grooves, while in the other case these grooves were filled with various polymer inserts which covered 30% of the working surface. Tests were carried out in a 0.5% NaCl solution for 24 hours for each friction pair. A table is given showing the results of thrust bearing wear for various specimens at a sliding rate of 14.4 cm/sec and a specific pressure of 1.35 kg/cm^2. These data show that polymer inserts intensify the electrochemical process during decomposition. This causes additional thrust bearing wear as compared to the wear of specimens without polymer inserts. The results show that wear decreases with load increase for thrust bearings rubbing against specimens with polymer inserts and vice versa. Plain bearings are discussed. Those in common use today use metal shafts and polymer bushings. Unsatisfactory heat conductivity and mechanical properties of the bushings cause many difficulties. New plain bearings have been developed and tested under laboratory conditions which retain the advantages of polymers such as high resistance to binding, while simultaneously making use of the

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ACC NR: AP6019847

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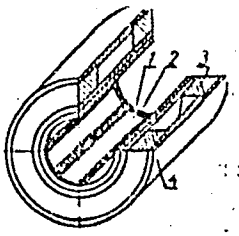
high heat conductivity of metals capable of withstanding large specific loads. This type of bearing uses polyethylene protectors (see figure). The bushing *1* is made of brass or antifriction cast iron. Thrust rings *3* made of D16T are located along the edge of the bearing, and the entire bearing is enclosed in the tube *4* made from grade 20 steel. Flutes are milled along the bearing surface and filled with polymer *2*. The polymer in this instance is PE-500 polyethylene. The flutes were filled at a temperature of 220°C and aged for one minute. This type of metal-polymer bearing is much lighter than roller bearings and can function under poor lubricating conditions. These units are relatively simple to manufacture and are inexpensive. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.



SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none

DMITRYUK, N.F.

Results of the competition of information organs for the right to participate in the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1964. NTI no.5:3-6 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DNEPROVSKIY, P., kand.istor.nauk

The Order of Lenin Civil Air Fleet. Grazhd. av. 21 no.7:4-5 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

L 58480-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AR5008610 S/0299/65/000/004/G007/G008

21
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 4G54

AUTHOR: Dneprovskiy, Yu. M.

TITLE: Comparative ecological studies of photosynthesis and respiration in the plants of the Kuray ridge

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. Sib. botan. sada, vyp. 7, 1964, 105-126

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, plant respiration, comparative ecology, alpine plant, steppe plant, forest plant, aster, dragonhead, globe flower

TRANSLATION: Four belts of vegetation could be distinguished in the area under investigation: the steppe, alpine, mountain-steppe and forest vegetation. For the purposes of a comparative physiological study, the following genetically related groups of plants were selected: the "soft aster and Aster alpinus; Dracocephalum imberbe, D. altaiense, D. sibiricum, and D. peregrinum; and the "lily-like" Trollius and Trollius asiaticus. Photosynthesis and respiration were measured in cut leaves by the methods of Chatskiy and Slavik. In all of the plants studied, there was a decrease in the intensity of both photosynthesis and

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ACCESSION NR: AR5008610

respiration towards the end of flowering and the beginning of fruit bearing. Seasonal maxima were encountered during the period of formation of the reproductive organs. The highest rates of photosynthesis were observed in the representatives of the high-tundra and forest belts. Maximal rates of photosynthesis were usually observed during the first half of the day (7:00-10:00 a.m.), after which there was a gradual drop to the end of the daylight hours. This drop in the curve began earlier in the plants of the lower belts than in those from higher altitudes. In the representatives of the alpine-tundra and forest belts, there was an intimate relationship between the changes in intensity of photosynthesis and the diurnal course of meteorological factors; this relationship was much weaker in the steppe species. In most of the plants studied, the diurnal course of the respiratory intensity was a curve with a single maximum in the early afternoon (1:00-4:00 p.m.). The highest intensity of respiration was found in the steppe species (up to 2.5 mg CO_2 per gram of dry weight per hour), while the lowest was in the alpine-tundra species (approx. 1 mg CO_2). The author considers an increase in respiratory intensity to be a protective response of the organism to insufficient water and high temperatures. Bibliography with 35 references. Ye. Yurina.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DNESTROVSKIY, Yu.N.

Cyclotron instability of plasma waves in an inhomogeneous plasma. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 34 no.12:2140-2145 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Matematicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

DMITROWICZ, Andrzej, mgr inz.

Thermal characteristics of the Ed-125/20-1 boiler. Biul inst techn ciepl 12 no.6:217-220 Je '64.

1. Department of Combustion and Steam Boilers of the Institute of Heat Engineering, Lodz.

Dmitrowicz, A.D.

Country	: POLAND	H-13
Category	: Chemical Technology. Ceramics. Binding Materials. Concrete	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50338	
Author	: Dmitrowicz, A.D.	
Institute	: -	
Title	: Problems of Thermal Intensification in the Manufacture of Brick and Ceramic Articles	
Orig Pub.	: Mater. budowl., 1958, 13, No 11, 323-325	
Abstract	: An investigation was conducted on the accelerated calcining of structural brick having 12-13% water content. Theoretical calculations indicate that during the rapid heating of raw brick thermal stresses tend to set in. They are proportional to the temperature gradient imposed and to the resulting water content gradient across the brick's thickness. The direction of stresses of both types is opposite, one counteracting the other, resulting in the	
Card:	1/3	

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50338

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : lesser overall damage of the raw brick. This
Con'd method of raw brick rapid heating is called by the author " the hydrocatalytic heating method ". Experiments conducted with raw brick of 12-22% water content, which were placed in a kiln preheated to 700°, indicated that raw brick of high water content remained intact while a control sample, having 0% water, cracked. By the same token a raw brick having

Card: 2/3

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology. H-13

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50338

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract Con'd

12-13% water content cracked badly when introduced into a drying cabinet maintained at 80-90° temperature, while raw brick of the same water content remained intact when introduced into a kiln maintained at 700°. Experiments fully support the hydrocatalytic theory of calcination.-

--S. Hlebov.

Card: 3/3

DMITROWICZ, Andrzej, mgr inz.

Thermal characteristics of the Ed-125/20-1 boiler. Gosp paliw 12 no.6:Suppl.:Biul inst techn ciepl 12 no.6:217-220 Je '64.

1. Department of Combustion and Stream Boilers, Institute of Heat Engineering, Warsaw.

GINSBARG,R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DMITRUK,B., inzhener

A pier of new design built on screw piles. Mor.flot 15 no.10:22-23 O'55. (MIRA 8:12)

(Piers) (Piling (Civil engineering))

Dmitruk, M., zaveduyushchiy.

New pay scale for tractor drivers of machine-tractor stations. Sov. profsoiuzy 1 no.4:59-65 D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Sektor otdela zarabotnoy platy Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Machine-tractor stations) (Wages)

DMITRUK, S.

Oil containers made of beech. Les. prom., 12, No 8, 1952.

DMITRUK, Stanislaw, dr inz.

The loess of northwestern China. Archiw hydrotech 9 no.3:259-282 '62.

1. Katedra Fundamentowania, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

DMITRUK, Stanislaw, dr. inz.

Studies on the physical and mechanical characteristics of certain Chinese loesses. Archiw hydrotech 9 no.4:561-606 '62.

1. Katedra Fundmentowania, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

DMITRUK, Stanislaw, dr inz.

Considerations on the characteristics of loess. Archiw hydrotech 10 no.1:79-100 '63.

1. Katedra Fundamentowania, Politechnika, Wroclaw.

DMITRUK, T.N. [Dmytruk, T.N.]

Motion pictures for miners. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.6:61-62 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Starshiy redaktor Kiyevskoy kinostudii nauchno-populyarnykh fil'mov.

(Motion pictures in mining)

DMITRUK, V.[Dmytruk, V.]

Successors. Znan.ta pratsia no.6:5-7 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)
(Ostrovskii, Nikolai Alekseevich, 1904-1936)

DMITRUK, Ya.D., dots.

Pulmonary ventilation in the postoperative period [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 34 no.8:59-89 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I. Charugin) meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dots. A.M. Ganichkin).
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE,
postop. pulm. ventilation (Rus))
(RESPIRATION, physiol.
ventilation, eff. of surg. (Rus))

DMITRUK, Ya.D., dotsent (Stalino (Donbass), bul'var Pushkina, d.5, kv.5)

Disturbance in pulmonary ventilation during the postoperative period following gastric resection. Vest.khir. 82 no.4:45-50 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof.A.I.Charugin) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RESPIRATION)

DMITRUK, Ya.D., dotsent; TEREKHOV, N.T., dotsent

Treatment of duodenal fistulae after resection of the stomach.
Sov. med. 25 no.10:112-114 O '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(STOMACH--SURGERY) (FISTULA) (DUODENUM--ULCERS)

DMITRUK, YA. N.

137-58-2-3121

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 127 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kozinets, P.V., Dmitruk, Ya.N.

TITLE: Wear of Locomotive Tires and Repair by Hard Surfacing (Iznos parovoznykh bandazhey i ispravleniye ikh naplavkoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 10, Nr 3, pp 91-99

ABSTRACT: Hard surfacing with a thin electrode wire, using a flexible-electrode semi-automatic PSh-5 welder, following a pre-heat to 300-350° C, is recommended for restoration of worm tires (T) to their full profile. On edging with Sv-10G2 electrode wire containing about 1.8 percent Mn, uniform resistance to wear of the weld metal and the T metal is provided. This method of repairing T prevents the formation of cracks in the fused-on metal and in the zone of heat effect. Employment of this method of hard-surfacing increases locomotive runs between overhauls by as much as 10 percent. The best results in surfacing local T wire is by a two-arc procedure employing 2-mm electrode wire, and also by multi-electrode automatic submerged sufacing, making it possible to regulate the chemical composition of the weld metal by the use of wires of different grades, while permitting high rates of production.

I.V.

Card 1/1

1. Hard surfacing--Applications 2. Locomotive tires--Hard

SUPRUNOV, A., inzh.; DMITRUK, Ye., inzh.

We have improved the cleaning of sacks in container repairing shops. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.2:28-29 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Khar'kovskoye upravleniya zagotovok.
(Grain handling--Equipment and supplies)

FONKIN, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRUK, Ye.F., inzh.

New method of determining the regularities of log displacement in the saw frame. Der.prom. 11 no.11:14-15 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Saws—Testing)

L 45745-65 EEC(b)-2/EWT(1)/T Pi-4 IJP(c) GG/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5009623 UR/0000/64/000/000/0032/0038

AUTHOR: Dmytruk, Yu. V. (Dmitruk, Yu. V.)

TITLE: Calculation of the interaction between carriers and excitons in the polar model of the atomic crystal in the weak-coupling approximation

SOURCE: Lvov. Universytet. Pytannya fizyky tverdoho tila (Problems in solid state physics). Lvov, Vyd-vo L'viv. univ., 1964, 32-38

TOPIC TAGS: exciton, exciton carrier interaction, atomic crystal, polar model, energy spectrum, effective mass

ABSTRACT: Expressions for the energy spectrum and for the effective mass of carriers in an atomic crystal, with allowance for interaction with Frenkel excitons, are derived in the weak-coupling approximation. The derivation procedure is based on a scheme developed by A. Ye. Glauberman et al. (FTT v. 2, [illegible]) using an atomic semiconductor model in which each atom has a filled shell consisting of two electrons in some ground s-state. The elementary excitations considered are single, triple, and excitons. Further simplification consists of the use of [illegible] integrals only and disregarding terms that describe the interaction of excitons

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L 45745-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5009623

with one another and of excitons with one another. "In conclusion I am deeply grateful to Professor A. Yu. Glauberman (A. Ye. Glauberman) for suggesting the topic and for continuous guidance of the work." Orig. art. has: 21 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

PECHKOVSKAYA, K.A.; PAVLOVA, I.P.; BRODSKIY, G.I.; DMITRUKHA, V.S.

Effect of carbon black on the wear resistance of vulcanizates.
Kauch. i rez. 22 no.10:28-32 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

VORONKOV, V.A., red.; DMITRYUK, A.N., red.; INKIN, S.G., red.; MAKSIMOV, I.A., red.; ROMANOV, N.Ye., red.; FEDORENKO, V.A., red.; CHURKIN, A.N., red.; TERENT'YEV, G.A., red.; KOLESOVA, Z.M., tekhn.red.

Sochi. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1959. 19 p., illus. (MIRA 12:9)

(Sochi--Description)

OVECHENKO, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; DMITRUSHINA, Z.T., inzh.; BARKOVA, L.V., inzh.; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Effect of the fiber length and amount of bonding materials on the physiocomechanical properties of nonwoven fibrous film systems. Tekst. prom. 23 no.9:30-33 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Sotrudniki Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (MTILP).
(Nonwoven fabrics)

DMITRYUK, G. YA., BIRIKOV, D. I., ZVESKIN, A. G., LAVRENT'YEV, A. F., KHRUSTSELEVSKIY, V. P.

"Certain characteristics of the plague focus in the Central Asian upland, and the progress made toward its elimination." p. 229

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, 476. 1 254pp.

Central Asiatic Antiplague Inst. and the Kirgizian Antiplague Station/Alma Ata

SDOBNIKOV, S.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DMITRYUK, I.A.

Fallowing in the Virgin Territory. Zemledelie 23 no.5:28-35 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zernovogo khozyaystva.

(Virgin Territory—Fallowing)

DMITRYUK, N.

Book about miners' progressive practices ("Progressive practices and new machinery" Reviewed by N. Dmitriuk). Mast. ugl. 7 no.1: 16 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Coal mines and mining) (Coal mining machinery)

DOVBA, Anton Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; DMITRYUK, N.F., gornyy inzh., otv.red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Potentialities for an increase of labor productivity in coal mining] Rezervy rosta proizvoditel'nosti truda v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 204 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

DMITRYUK, O.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1561

Author : A. Demidovich, O. Dmitryuk
Inst : Not Given
Title : Problems in Potato Raising

Orig Pub : S.kh. Tatarii, 1956, No 2, 18-21

Abstract : Examination of summer planting problems with unripe potato tubers in the Tatar ASSR and of the effect of low temperatures on tubers. The author assumes that certain forms of cultivated potatoes have been obtained through cultivated potatoes having been crossed with the South American species, Solanum andigenum, and these forms therefore, rapidly develop tubers. The crop yield is also boosted by cultivating potatoes from unripe tubers. By the method of planting unripe tubers at the Tatar Vegetable-Potatoe Station, the Lorch and Woltmann varieties were improved. For the purpose of obtaining first-frost resistant varieties of potatoes, the Kazan Agricultural Institute has carried out a study on the effect of low temperatures

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1561

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on incompletely vernalized potato tubers. The potato tubers were stored for months prior to planting in a light spot for vernalization. The temperature was kept between 17° and 18°. The tubers, having been vernalized in 25 days, were transferred to the ice-box. The control potatoes were not refrigerated. The upshot of the low temperatures on the partially vernalized potato tubers was a considerable rise in harvest and the obtaining of cold-resistant forms.

DMITRYUK, O. A. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Development of new qualities in interspeci[redacted] hybrids of [redacted] fodder and table potato[redacted]" Kazan',1957. 18 pp 21 cm. (Min of Agriculture USSR. Kazan' State Vet Inst im N.E. Bauman). 100 copies.
(KL, 23-57, 114)

DMITRUK, Taisiya [Dmytruk, Taisiia],

Creators of national riches. Nauka i zhyttia 10 no. 11:61-62 N '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Starshiy red. Kiyevskoy kinostudii nauchno-populyarnykh fil'mov.
(Motion pictures, Documentary) (Ukraine—Petroleum industry)
(Ukraine—Electrification)

L 02963-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/NW/DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6032717 SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/004/0580/0584

AUTHOR: Dmitryuk, G. N.; But, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wear resistance of metal-polymer bearing surfaces

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 4, 1966, 580-584

TOPIC TAGS: bearing material, slider bearing, metal polymer composite, solid lubricant

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of using antiseizure polymer-metal composites in slider type bearings has been studied. To preserve the antiseizure properties of polymers and at the same time to take advantage of the high thermal conductivity and mechanical strength of metals, bearing inserts and bushings made of composites consisting of bars of polymer imbedded in a metal base were developed and tested. The polymers used were floroplast-4 [polytetrafluoroethylene], low-pressure polyethylene, poly(vinyl chloride), and ebonite. The metal base was B20F7-02T(br) bronze or Armco iron. In this design the polymer bar protrudes so that it rubs against the steel 45 shaft. The polymer interacts with the metallic surface of the shaft to form non-metallic structures [sic] which prevent immediate contact of the metals. Study of the effect of service conditions on the wear of the friction couple composite-metal

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ACC NR: AP6032717

showed that the principal factor is load. The shaft/insert wear ratio was 1/3.5 (dry friction) and 1/5 (heavy regimes). It is noted that the manufacture of the porous metal-polymer composites in use outside the USSR is complex and that their construction is not always reliable. In contrast, it is claimed that the polymer-metal composites proposed are relatively simple to make and are more wear-resistant. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5099

Card 2/2 LC

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/1 Surgery Jan 59

490. ONE-ROW SEROMUSCULAR SUTURE LINE IN GASTRIC RESECTION (Russian text) - Dmitryuk Y. D. - VESTN. KHIR. 1958, 80/1 (95-97 and 159)

The one-row suture was employed in 139 gastrectomies, 65% of which were performed for ulcer and 75 for cancer and polyposis. The majority of patients were in the age group from 40 to 60 yr. The suture failed in one case (a high subtotal gastric resection in a man with cancer inanition). A one-row suture is contraindicated in cases presenting technical difficulties or an oedematous or hypertrophic gastric wall.

DMOCH, I.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PERIODICALS: ACTA GEOLOGICA POLONICA Vol. 8, no. 2, 1958

DMOCH, I. The Jurassic at Opoczno. P. 319

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI(LC. Vol. 8, No. 5, May 959, Unclass.

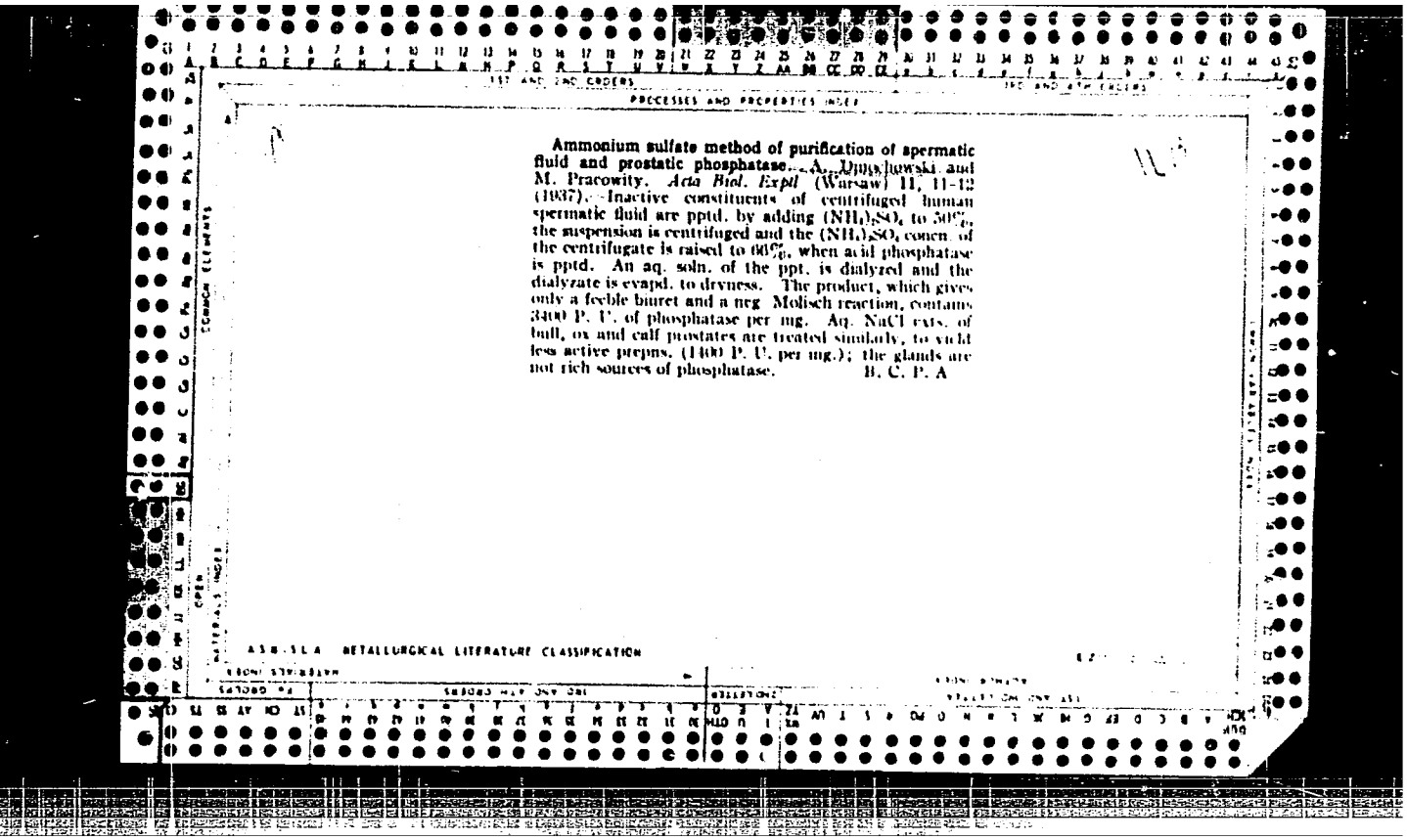
DMOCHOWSKA, Maria

Familial non-hemolytic jaundice. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.15:565-567 6 Ap '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (kierownik: prof. dr. med. Wlodzimierz Musial).

DMOCHOWSKA, Wanda

Frost damages during the 1962/63 winter season in the Botanical Garden of Warsaw University. Wiadom botan 7 no.3/4:243-246 '63.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ammonium sulfate method of purification of spermatic fluid and prostatic phosphatase. A. Dmochowski and M. Pracowity. *Acta Biol. Exptl* (Warsaw) 11, 11-12 (1937).—Inactive constituents of centrifuged human spermatic fluid are pptd. by adding $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ to 50%; the suspension is centrifuged and the $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ concn. of the centrifugate is raised to 60%, when acid phosphatase is pptd. An aq. soln. of the ppt. is dialyzed and the dialyzate is evapd. to dryness. The product, which gives only a feeble biuret and a neg. Molisch reaction, contains 3400 P. U. of phosphatase per mg. Aq. NaCl extn. of bull, ox and calf prostates are treated similarly, to yield less active prepns. (1400 P. U. per mg.); the glands are not rich sources of phosphatase. B. C. P. A

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